

LATER FROM NEW MEXICO.

St. Louis, August 22.
The Republican has received intelligence from Santa Fe to the 16th ult. Elections under the State Constitution of New Mexico took place on the 20th ult. and resulted in the choice of Doctor Henry Conally for Governor, and Emanuel Alfreds for Lieut. Governor. William Messervy was elected Representative to Congress by 500 majority over Hugh Smith. Members of the legislature were also elected.

This body convened at the time appointed by the State Constitution, when some exciting scenes were enacted. The parties are divided, one advocating Territorial, and the other a State Government. A member of the Senate presented his credentials, and was admitted. But it being afterwards found that he would not vote with the majority, he was excluded from taking his seat and his opponent admitted. Hereupon numbers of Senators and Representatives withdrew, leaving the House without a quorum. The remaining members took upon themselves the responsibility to fill vacant seats with men enough to form a quorum, and proceeded with the business. Major R. H. Whitman and Major F. A. Cunningham, both late Paymasters in the U. S. Army, were elected U. S. Senators.

The Indiana were committing depredations through all parts of New Mexico. An express had left Santa Fe with sealed despatches, and an order for 10,000 stand of arms.

Crops in New Mexico very fine and promising.
Major Whitman is expected to arrive at St. Louis in five days, on his way to Washington.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Philadelphia arrived at New York from Chagras at 4 o'clock this morning. She brings 231 passengers and \$1,000,000 in gold.

Among the passengers by the P. is Gen. Horton, Ex. President of New Granada, and formerly minister from that Republic to this country.

The late fires had depressed business in California, but merchandise is coming into value and the surplus stock is diminishing.

The gold discoveries that have been made in Carson valley, and other places on the eastern slopes of the Sierra Nevada, have given a new impulse to mining operations.

The squatter disturbance at Sacramento has subsided. At Humboldt a riot took place on the 3rd of July between the settlers and Indians in which several of the latter were killed.

ESCAPE OF NEGROES—TRIAL FOR STEALING.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 24.

The Court, which was occupied during yesterday hearing testimony on the Habeas Corpus of the Negroes charged with stealing horses in Virginia, rendered their decision this morning. It appears the negroes were slaves and had stolen horses to escape with—the Court decided that a slave who steals a horse to escape with commits no crime, no criminal offense. The prisoners were thereupon ordered to be discharged.

About a dozen men from Winchester, Va., assembled at the prison door and attempted to seize and handcuff the slaves on their coming out. A great crowd of whites and free blacks also assembled, and a general riot immediately commenced. One slave effected his escape amidst a shower of stones and clubs—the other two their masters with assistants succeeded, despite all resistance, in handcuffing. Several negroes were stabbed, others wounded. The owners of the slaves were slightly hurt.

The Court immediately issued warrants against the owners and all engaged for assault and battery, with intent to incite a riot. The slaves and masters are now in jail, and a large number of arrests have been made, which the Court are now engaged in disposing of. The Court also ordered a posse to be employed for dispersing the mob, assembled in front of the jail, at all hazards, which they succeeded in doing without much resistance. The town is comparatively quiet.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A young man named Michael Murtagh, about 26 years of age, was instantly killed, and in the most distressing manner, on Saturday morning last, near the Bridge on the Central R. R., which crosses the Winoski near Mr. Pomeroy's farm, by the accidental dumping of one of a train of Gravel Cars, on which he was employed as Brake-man.

It appears that the fastenings of the car became displaced, probably by the motion of the train, and he was thrown upon the track, and eleven loaded gravel cars passed over him, absolutely cutting him into fragments.

Young Murtagh was a native of County Clare, Ireland. He was an industrious and worthy man, and possessed the confidence and respect of his employers.—*Even Press.*

SAD ACCIDENT.—It gives us great pain to announce the sudden death of Frederick Seymour, of New York, formerly by Mr. Lovely of this place. He was drowned in the lake near Alburgh, on Thursday, last, while bathing.—*Burlington Courier,* Aug. 15.

THE HERALD,

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1850.



Whig Nominations.

For Governor,
CHARLES K. WILLIAMS,
OF RUTLAND.
For Lieut. Governor,
JULIUS CONVERSE,
OF WOODSTOCK.
For Treasurer,
GEORGE HOWES,
OF MONTPELIER.

FOR CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT.

Hon. A. P. LYMAN,

of Bennington.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Hon. WM. HEBARD,

of Randolph.

RUTLAND COUNTY.

FOR SENATORS.

JOHN CROWLEY, Mr. Holly,
JAMES K. HYDE, Sudbury,
ELISHA LAPHAM, Dowsby.

FOR COUNTY JUDGES.

ELISHA ALLEN, Pawlet,
SAM'L H. KELLOGG, Pittsford.

FOR SHERIFF.

JACOB EDGERTON, Rutland.

FOR HIGH SHERIFF.

LEVI BRIGGS, Brandon.

FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.

EZRA JUNE, Brandon.

FOR JUDGES OF PROBATE.

For the District of Rutland.

HARVEY BUTTON, Wallingford.

For the District of Fairhaven.

ALMON WARNER, Castleton.

WINDSOR COUNTY.

FOR SENATORS.

O. P. CHANDLER, Woodstock,
J. W. COLBURN, Springfield.

DANIEL L. LYMAN, Royalton,
WARREN CURRIER, Windsor.

FOR COUNTY JUDGES.

HAMPDEN CUTTS, Hartland,
CALVIN FRENCH, Cavendish.

FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.

LUTHER ADAMS, Chester.

FOR SHERIFF.

LORENZO RICHMOND, Woodstock.

FOR HIGH SHERIFF.

SILAS WARREN, Ludlow.

FOR JUDGES OF PROBATE.

For the District of Windsor.

SALMON F. DUTTON, Cavendish.

For the District of Hartford.

JOHN PORTER, Hartford.

ELECTION SEPT. 3.

Are the Old Whig Guards of Rutland and Windsor Counties ready?

We hope that the Whigs of Vermont will remember the third of September, and bear in mind the importance of the election to come off on that day.

Since the change made by the Constitutional Convention, our State and County elections assume an interest which they never have before, and it is to be expected in view of the fact that all the county offices are to be elected by the people for the first time in Vermont, that a largely increased vote will be given. Let the Whigs, especially of Rutland and Windsor Counties—two banner counties of the State—see to it, that a full vote is polled, and that no stain is brought upon their escutcheon through any remissness on their part.

The tickets presented to them for their support are eminently entitled to their favorable consideration. With such men as **CHARLES K. WILLIAMS, JULIUS CONVERSE, and GEORGE HOWES**, on their State ticket, the Whigs of Vermont need fear no responsibility, nor need they fear defeat if they but do their duty; a duty which they owe to themselves, and to the State and country.

Of Judge Williams it is not necessary to speak. The position held by him in the State for many years past would seem to be a sufficient introduction to the freemen of Vermont. They all know him as an able, just, and accomplished scholar; and as a man whose private character is entirely above reproach. It is true that one single and only one, objection has been brought against him by our Free Soil opponents, and that is that he was an earlier and more ardent abolitionist than themselves. How far this will go to withdraw the votes of Whig Free-soilers, remains to be seen; though we do insist that this objection comes with a poor grace from those who claim all the love of universal liberty left extant.

We believe Judge Williams to be the same true-hearted Whig and the same strenuous opponent of slavery and its extinction—and shall therefore, give him our hearty support, and hope that all true Whigs will do the same.

Julius Converse, although less known than Judge Williams, never having so

long and so conspicuously been placed before the entire people of the State—is yet a man having strong claims upon the party, & is one whose personal character is a sufficient guarantee that he will serve them faithfully and well.

George Howes, the Whig candidate for Treasurer, is a man entitled to the highest consideration—and is a man perhaps as well calculated for that post now held by him, and which it is proposed he shall continue to hold, as any man in the State. We have as yet never heard the first charge brought against him from any quarter.

The ticket presented to the Whigs of Rutland County for the officers of the County, are alike unexceptionable.—We know of no one upon the ticket whose name was not, upon being presented, acceptable to the mass of the Whig party in the County, as such nominations ever are or can be. Most of the gentlemen named upon the ticket have served the people long and satisfactorily, and we have full confidence that they will receive the hearty and unanimous support of the old and staid Whig party of Rutland County.

From The Bennington Banner.
A. P. LYMAN.

The nominee of the late Convention Mr. LYMAN, was born in Woodford, in this county, has resided in Bennington for the last thirty years, with the exception of three years, from 1837 to 1840.

When quite young, Mr. L. was left an orphan, without pecuniary resources, and has worked his own way; and of course knows the wants of, and can sympathize with all classes—he is emphatically a self-made man. Since he arrived at the age of majority, he has been a self-sacrificing, devoted Whig; and a zealous and able advocate of Whig principles. To his exertions do we mainly owe our success in the town and county for the last ten years.

This is the first time Mr. L. has been before the people as a candidate. He has always preferred to work for the party to working for himself; and by disinterestedness and devotion to the principles of the party, he has endeared himself to the Whigs of the county, and as a high minded, frank, generous, and public spirited man, he is respected and admired by all who know him, irrespective of party. We bespeak for him a large vote in the district; and as a token of our confidence in him, we will give him the largest vote in this town ever given to any one man.

We do not ask Whigs to make greater exertions for Mr. L. than he has made for other nominees of the party. If they will make as great, he will be triumphantly elected; and we can assure our Whig friends in the district that they will have an honest, capable representative, who will not abuse the trust reposed in him.

In addition to the above we may state that Mr. Lyman's character throughout the State, as an influential thorough-going, persevering Whig is sufficiently attested by the fact that for several years he has been a most efficient member of the Whig State Committee, and for the past year its chairman; and it is not too much to say, that to the labor and efficiency of Mr. Lyman more than any other man, are the Whig party of Vermont indebted for their organization and success against the combined influence of Locofocoism and Free Soilism the last year.

A. P. LYMAN AND HIS ASSAILANTS.

That our readers may understand what the 500 whigs in Bennington think of Mr. Lyman, we publish below some resolutions passed unanimously by a large meeting of the whigs, called for the purpose of appointing delegates to the late District Convention:

Resolved, That we, the whigs of Bennington, have full confidence in the ability and honesty of A. P. LYMAN, Esq., of this town, and that we recommend him to the whigs of this Congressional District as a suitable person to represent them in Congress. We have known him from his boyhood, and know him to be an efficient, hard working, self-sacrificing whig; and to his exertions do we mainly owe our success in this town and county for the last ten years.

Resolved, That we know that the slanderous reports which have been circulated through the district derogatory to the private and political character of Mr. Lyman, are false and without foundation; and we believe these slanders originated with persons interested in his defeat in the late Convention; and that we consider the act of the majority of the Committee at the late District Mass Convention, in presenting to the Convention the name of a whig from this county, against the expressed wish of a large majority of the whigs of the county, as against the usage of the whig party, without precedent, and under the circumstances an endorsement by a majority of the committee of the slanders against the private and political character of Mr. Lyman, which character, with us, is above reproach, and that we are willing and anxious at all times, by our votes and our exertions, to vindicate that character which Mr. Lyman has so nobly earned and which has lately been so vilely assailed.

Resolved, That if the District Convention, to assemble on the 15th inst., do justice to itself and to the members of the whig party, by nominating A. P. LYMAN, Esq., as a candidate of the whig party to represent this District in

Congress, we will by our extra exertions and by our votes, all in electing him; and we pledge ourselves that the District will have an able and honest advocate of whig principles in Congress.

Resolved, That the delegates elected by this town to the District Convention be requested to lay these resolutions before the Convention as embracing the sentiments of the whigs, and that our delegates be requested to use all honorable means to procure the nomination of Mr. LYMAN.

The Herald and Eagle both claim the support of the whigs of this District for Mr. Lyman, because he has been a whig for twenty years and worked hard for the party—and that the party ought to send him to Congress. Prof. Webster was a respectable man for over forty years, but he did kill Dr. Parkman. We mean no offence by the comparison, it only illustrates at times, the frailty of human nature.

We think "no offence" will be taken on any hand "by the comparison" above alluded to, as it would require a far more powerful magnifier, than has as yet been invented to discover where the "comparison" was to be found.

The idea of the Tribune seems to be that Prof. Webster was a respectable man for forty years, but he did kill Dr. Parkman; ergo, although Mr. Lyman has been a respectable man to the present time, he may yet kill Dr. Parkman over again and thus lose his present well earned name. Hardly a supposable case as we should think; and it occurs to us that something far different from a human frailty suggested the idea of such a "comparison."

For the Herald.

MR. EDITOR:—The Tribune published at Brandon, and the Union Whig Edited at Brandon, speak as if by authority for the whigs of Rutland County as to what they shall do in regard to Congressional election in this district.

Now sir, where do the Brandon papers get the right thus to dictate to the whig party? I have never heard that any such right was delegated to them. If the Whigs of Brandon are the self-constituted organs of the party, it seems to me that their sacrifices for the party hardly entitle them to the honor. To be sure they have sacrificed the whig party in their town from a whig majority of 44 in 1840 down to a Locofoco majority of 44 in the brief space of eight years; but does this entitle them to dictate to the whig party? In the same time the county of Bennington from a Locofoco has become a staunch and firm Whig County, and mainly through the influence of Mr. Lyman the man whom the Brandon papers so bitterly assail and revile. Is there not some motive for this abuse other than a sincere desire to help the whig party?

I recollect that a few years since the question of the location of a Court House in Bennington was referred to a committee of which a gentleman from Brandon (who is reputed to be the part owner, if not editor of the Tribune) I believe was a member. That Court House was located so as to give dissatisfaction to the village of Bennington, where Mr. Lyman resides, and to Mr. Lyman himself who took an active part in the matter.

It has also been intimated that in case the party could not unite upon either Mr. Lyman or Mr. Miner, the name of the gentleman from Brandon might be used in connection with the nomination for the next election, and for the purpose of preventing an election on the first ballot, he has thought it policy to attack the strongest man.

I merely mention these matters, as some who are not posted up may not know the motives that actuate some men.

Yours, Z.
Mr. Lyman addressed the Whigs of this town on Wednesday P. M.

It is proper to state in this connection that Mr. Miner will not travel through the District to elector for himself.—*Brattleboro Phoenix.*

"It is proper to state in this connection" that the Phoenix is entirely mistaken. Mr. Miner and his friends have been busy in our County since the Manchester Convention, and he is now engaged in stamping it in the different towns. The Phoenix should keep better posted up when it attempts to state facts.

The advertised meetings in this county for the purpose of hearing Mr. Lyman, have, we understand been very well attended, and a spirit manifested to sustain the regular nomination. Mr. Lyman spoke in Pittsford on Tuesday afternoon, to a large and highly respectable audience, and again at the Court House in Rutland, in the evening. Although the last was not one of the regular advertised appointments and the notice necessarily brief, there was a respectable number present, who listened with deep attention to the remarks of Mr. Lyman, and upon his closing, gave evidence of their approbation in a hearty burst of applause.

Particular Notice.

We shall next week defer the publication of our paper one day for the purpose of giving as full returns as possible of the election; and our friends will render us an especial favor if they will forward us by mail or otherwise, as soon after the boxes are closed as possible a statement of the result in their respective towns. To such we will reciprocate by mailing to them a copy of our paper containing all the returns received by us up to the time of going to press.

That one Vote.

We ask of the whigs of each town that they see to it, that they do not lose one Whig vote—that every Whig is at the polls. One vote—that one vote may save your town—your County—the State. Let it be deposited in the ballot-box.

Several of Mr. Miner's friends who were Delegates to the Convention at this place are publishing cards to the effect that, because they did not go into the convention and vote for Mr. Miner after it was ascertained that Mr. Lyman had a majority of all the Delegates in town on the day of the Convention, therefore they did not attend the Convention and shall not be bound by it. Is this discharging their duty as Whig Delegates, or as men? Is the organization of the Whig party to be broken down, and its nominations to have no weight merely because the candidate, whom some of the Delegates preferred, did not succeed? We hope not. We believe that the whig party as a body will sustain the nomination of A. P. Lyman and give it that hearty support which they are accustomed to give to the nominees of their convention.

We understand, upon the best authority that Mr. Miner last week addressed a letter to Mr. Lyman, conveying a proposition honorable to himself, fair towards his adversary, and competent, if accepted, to heal the division in the Whig party. The proposition was, that both candidates unconditionally withdraw from the canvass, and leave the field upon to a third candidate, such as the Whigs might select. To this letter we are not informed that any answer has been received.

The above paragraph we copy from the Union Whig, of this week and pronounce the statement false, or if such a letter was written it has never been received. It is true that a proposition was made by Mr. Lyman to Mr. Miner a short time after the convention at Manchester which was alike "honorable to himself, fair towards his adversary, and competent, if accepted, to heal the division in the Whig party." The letter containing this proposition we have reason to believe, was duly received by Mr. Miner, but up to this moment remains unanswered. This surely looks like Mr. Miner's offering to withdraw.

In this connection we append a card which has been received from Mr. Lyman, fully substantiating the statement made above, and showing the position in which he is disposed to hold himself towards the whig party, in this unpleasant controversy.

To the Editor of the Rutland Herald:

I see from the Union Whig of this day the friends of Mr. Miner claim him to be the preferred candidate by the majority of whigs in Bennington County where we both reside. As there is no time to correct the statements there made attempting to favor such facts, before the election, I will pledge myself, that, if Mr. Miner leads me in Bennington County, on the first ballot, I will withdraw my name and give him my support. I shall further consider myself in duty bound to withdraw my name should Mr. Miner's vote exceed mine in the District. I have endeavored to secure this arrangement with the friends of Mr. Miner, in order to make the controversy as brief and as little detrimental to the whig cause as possible;—but failing so to do, I do not feel my duty to be performed to the party without binding myself to the proposition.

A. P. LYMAN.

August 28th, 1850.

CONSISTENCY.—We wonder in what manner some of our Rutland friends who were most active in the primary meeting for the appointment of delegates to the late convention can now satisfy themselves that there was a nomination made at Manchester? What new features, gentlemen, have been discovered in that convention to render their action binding? and how does this accord with your frequently expressed views, of the duty of Whigs to sustain the regular candidates? No disorganization in it we suppose!

FREE SOIL ACTS.—An attempt was made in the House of Representatives on Saturday, last, to get a provision into the Appropriation to aid the Tariff, and on the vote being taken Mr. Peck of the 4th district voted against it. Is such a course as this satisfactory to the wool-growers and manufacturers of Vermont? Let them answer on Tuesday next.

Just as we are prepared to go to press we find the following communication in the Union Whig, of this week, and as we are ever disposed to be courteous—though others may not be so—we will say that the article is entirely dissented to by the Whig. We should give the ground of its dissent had we time or space, but it is at this hour impossible.

In connection with this we would say that the publication of the article in the Whig, of this week, as from the Herald—without a single word of notice that it was published against our wishes and feelings, that it was not in any way consonant with our views, is an act of especial meanness, that we did not expect to see exhibited by the Whig. We would also add that the Whig forgot to add the postscript, attached to the Herald communication, and which was as follows.

Mr. Editor:—Aware that the above communication does not accord with your opinions, I ask its insertion in the Herald as the organ of the Whig party of the county, and claim it as a patron of your journal.

For the Union Whig.

Messrs. Editor: I am so unfortunate as to differ from many whom I respect as among the most upright and intelligent of our party respecting the propriety of calling the late convention at Rutland. In justification of myself, allow me to present the views which constrain me to consider the nomination made at Manchester as of no validity, and to hold that it was necessary to take fresh measures to obtain one.

No question can be made as to the right of a mass convention to make a nomination without the intervention of a committee. It has been more than once practiced, and the recommendation has been acquiesced in without an objection.

Such a convention may however, deem it proper, for the purpose of concentrating the scattered opinions of the members, and becoming better informed, to appoint a committee of nomination.—It may direct the appointment of such a committee by the chair, or raise a committee to select the committee of nomination. There is no pretence that a nomination thus obtained is binding until ratified; or that the convention are bound to ratify it. It may undoubtedly be set aside and a new nomination made in some other way.

A mass convention may, in another instance, wish to ascertain, as far as practicable, the prevailing sentiments of the different sections of the district for which it acts. For this purpose it may direct the appointment of a committee from those different sections; and to ensure more correct information, may require the committee to be appointed by the delegates present from those sections whether from towns or counties. Now it seems to me that all this may be done, merely for the purpose of obtaining more satisfactory information, or of uniting discordant views, and without any design of parting with the power usually exercised of controlling the report of the committee. For, after all, the convention may have good reason to believe that the committee are misinformed, or have erred from other causes; and if so, are bound to correct the report, and not lend its sanction to what it honestly believes to be wrong. The committee was made by it, may be discharged by it, and owes its power and existence alike to the body under whose directions it was created and instructed. It is to me rather strange to hold that the committee may dictate to that assembly which gave it life, and can at a word destroy its existence.

It is argued, indeed, that by entrusting the appointment of the committee to the county delegations, the convention surrendered the matter into their hands, and are precluded from rejecting their report. I cannot see on what ground this principle is maintained, nor from what quarter it is derived. When the appointment of such a committee is left to the presiding officer it was never supposed that the committee was responsible to that officer alone, or that its report needed no ratification from the convention. When it is selected by any other method no such consequence follows. When, therefore it is appointed by the delegates, how do you make it out that they have any new power?—Certainly the convention may adopt this mode of appointing it, merely as the means of informing itself, and without any design of being stopped from further inquiry, or from repudiating the action of the committee, if clearly wrong.

Whence is the notion derived that they mean any thing more? Where is the proof that they intend to be, or are bound by the proceedings of such a committee? Certainly we have a right and may be expected to look for some distinct and explicit recognition of a principle so entirely novel and without precedent. Do the proceedings of the nominating committee acted, embody any such principle. There is not the remotest intimation that the committee was vested with any unusual powers, or that its nomination was to be treated as final. On the contrary it was to report to the convention, for no purpose that can be conceived, except to receive its sanction as a necessary requisite to its validity. Has it ever been promulgated by any whig convention or other authority, that the nomination of such a committee were binding without the ratification of the convention, and even if rejected by it? You will search in vain for it, though with lighted candles. Has the practice of the whig party ever been governed by such a principle? If so, it is strange that on repeated occasions we have seen the nomination of such a committee dis-

puted in the convention, a new nomination offered, and freely discussed, and the votes taken on the question. When was it ever decided in such a case that the nomination was binding that no new one could be made, and no vote taken upon it?

The practice of the whig party, in recorded principles, the form of the proceedings at Manchester all fail entirely of furnishing any ground for the extraordinary position thus assumed. And without something to lead to a different result I am constrained to pronounce the report of the nominating committee in this case as of no force after it was rejected.

I am aware of very serious objections made to the course of the proceedings at that convention, and should consider them just subjects of discussion, if it would make any difference in the view to be taken of the nomination. But admit that the convention is open to all the censures cast upon it, how does that strengthen the committee which it appointed? That committee owed its very existence as well as its powers to the convention; and when you rescind the convention as unworthy of regard, you involve the committee in the same condemnation.

Every way, then, there was no nomination at Manchester which could command the deference of the party. I cannot see how under such circumstances the District committee could excuse themselves from calling a new convention, nor why the proceedings of the convention so called are not as binding as those of any convention are upon the party.

WHIG CONVENTIONS.

It is to be hoped that the whigs of this County in the different towns, and vicinity of the localities where the different holdings of the meetings advertised by the two rival candidates for Congress in this district, are to come off—will give to each a good audience and attentive hearing.

It is but fair that the claims of each candidate should at least be heard, and afterwards acted upon, as judgment, prudence and propriety shall dictate.

HON. HORACE GREELEY, Editor of the New York Tribune, has consented to lecture before the Young Men's Association in November next, Charles G. Eastman, Esq., of the Vermont Patriot, will deliver a Poem before the Society the same evening.

NOTICE TO TOWN CLERKS.

The Clerks of the several towns in the first District, are requested to transmit the result of the balloting for Member of Congress to the County Clerks of their respective counties immediately after the election.

The Boston Atlas is correct in supposing that the reason why Mr. Miner's friends did not take part in the late convention, was because they found themselves in the minority. What other motive could they have had, after they had recognized the legitimacy of the call by the appointment of delegates?

We are requested to state that a train of cars will run from our depot to West Rutland, on Tuesday next, in order to accommodate all who wish to attend the election.

We regret to see that the enemies of Mr. Lyman are still striving to injure the public against him, by asserting that he, with five hundred "Bennington rowdies," as they are politely termed, went to the Manchester Convention to break up its regular proceedings. This assertion has seemed so quite too preposterous to require denial or refutation. If it was the preconcerted plan of Mr. Lyman and his friends to give him the nomination by means force of numbers, why did he insist upon the withdrawal of the proposition of Mr. Strong, referring the whole matter to Bennington County, when he knew that its adoption was tantamount to his nomination? Why did he refuse to receive a nomination from the mass after the report of the Committee was laid on the table? "Why then," it may be asked, "so many go from Bennington and the south part of the county?" The answer is obvious. Mr. Lyman's friends had earnestly opposed the calling of a mass convention at Manchester, the residence of Mr. Miner. But Mr. Burton, the partner of Mr. M. then one of the District Committee, finally succeeded in getting the convention so called. Now whatever might have been the motives of Mr. Burton and those in his confidence, we submit that Mr. Lyman's friends were justified in believing, as they did, that the convention was called in the manner it was, for the purpose of giving Mr. Miner an undue advantage. They therefore went to the convention unhandcuffed in self-defence. But why did they vote down the Committee's report? We have answered this question repeatedly. The Whigs of Bennington County, by a very large majority, presented Mr. Lyman as their candidate. But the Committee, overriding all precedent, not only disregarded their rights, but wished by rejecting their choice, but undertook to force upon them a man of their own county, who was decidedly unacceptable to them. The vote of Bennington County on the first Tuesday of September will prove these facts. But we happen to know that Mr. Lyman entirely disapproved of so many of his friends going to Manchester, and tried to prevent it; but they would not be controlled by him.—*Sam. Week-ly Eagle.*